

The **Journal** is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Jos. PATRICK done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“COMPLER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

Valuable Real Property

A PUBLIC SALE.—On SATURDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY next, the subscribers, Executors of JAMES MILLER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following valuable real estate of said dec'd, viz: **THE NANTON FARM**, situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob Smith, Benjamin Malen, Michael and Peter Harbort, and others, containing 160 Acres, more or less, with a sufficiency of first rate Meadow and Woodland. The farm is in excellent cultivation, having been several times tilled; and the fencing is of the best quality, mostly of chestnut rails. It is one of the most productive farms in the county. The improvements consist of a Two-story Brick HOUSE, new Two-story Brick Barn, a new Two-story Brick Carriage House, large Hog Pen, Stable, Smoke House, Dry House, and all other necessary out-buildings; two springs of never-failing water convenient to the buildings, also an excellent Apple Orchard, not excelled in the township, with other fruit, such as peaches, pears and cherries. There is a never-failing stream of water through the farm.

On MONDAY, the 19th of JANUARY next, will be offered, on the premises, a TRACT OF CHERRYLAND, situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county, containing 5 Acres and 91 Perches. The tract is well covered with first rate timber.

Persons wishing to view the mansion property are requested to call at the mansion house; and to view the cherryland, John Brown may be called on.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said days, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM C. MILLER,
SOLIMON MILLER,
ADAM C. MILLER, Executors.

Dec. 29, 1862. ts

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 24th of JANUARY next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, a TRACT OF LAND, situated in Huntingdon township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, George Crumer, George Fickel, Wm. Myers, and others, containing 4 Acres, more or less, about 15 acres being a granite coal. The tract has been all tilled—wheat and corn—and a good spring on the property and running water through it—also a first rate Orchard of young trees, just beginning to bear.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at Solomon Miller's Potter Shop, near by.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM C. MILLER.

Dec. 26, 1862. ts

Notices.

JOHN Z. HOLLERAGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Z. Holleragh, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in this county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those claiming against the same to present their claims properly authenticated to settlement.

Heratly, 3, 1862. Gt

WM. H. CULP, Jr., Administrator.

Coopering.

ADAM C. MILLER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York and Adams counties. He has a large stock of staves, and is prepared to do all kinds of coopering, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. He is also prepared to do all kinds of coopering, at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices.

Heratly, 3, 1862. Gt

ADAM C. MILLER.

Dr. James Cross, offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having been associated with Prof. Paine two years, and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepared to give the best system of medicine. “Eclectic” means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, and most reliable remedies from all other sects of medicine, and have been recommended by the ablest Eclectic Physicians, and have discarded those more injurious, such as opium, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite Mr. Clegg's Saddle Shop. Volunteers families attended free of charge.

[Oct. 27, 1862.]

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinos, Coburgs, Delaines, Tracing Mixtures, Alpines, &c. Also, Children's Clothing, Tracings, Satinets, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.

To which we invite the attention of buyers. All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap.

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
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All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he intends to continue **SALE** CRYING, in its branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Persons desiring commission and sold at moderate charges as can be expected.

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York st., Gettysburg, Dec. 29, '62. 3m

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April 14, 1862.

SARG. Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour, and Gelatin, for sale at DR. HORN'S Drug Store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

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JOHN BUCHER, Tanner.

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GEORGE DUTTERA'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Duttera, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present their claims properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 5, 1863. 3m

GEO. DUTTERA, Executor.

The Journal

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHL.

45th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1863.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

NO. 14.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Expositum, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of JANUARY next, (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Cohen, S. S. Schmecker, and others, containing 12 Acres, more or less, improved with a two-story finished Log Dwelling HOUSE, with a one-story Log Back-hill, a well, and a good stream of water through the farm.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of CHRISTIAN KEESE, also—

A QUARTER LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the north side of High street 15 feet, bounded on the east by the lot of Solomon Cohen, north by the alley, and east by lot of Michael Fashner, improved with a Two-story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a one-story Brick Back-building attached; Cellar; under said H. O. with the privilege of a well of water; some fixtures, &c., and taken in execution as the property of DANIEL F. PRITTELLER.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at the office of the Sheriff, or at the residence of the property owner, DANIEL F. PRITTELLER.

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ADAM C. MILLER, Sheriff.

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GEO. DUTTERA, Executor.

The Muz.

LAST RITES.

By the mighty minister's bell,
Tolling with a sudden swell;
By the colors half-mast high,
O'er the seas hung mournfully.

Know, a prince has died.
By the drum's dull muffled sound,
By the arms that sweep the ground,
By the volleying musket's tone
Speak ye of a soldier gone
In his manhood's pride.

By the chanted psalm that fills
Reverently the ancient halls,
Learn, that from the harvest stone,
Peasants bear a brother on
To his last repose.

By the fall of snow white
Through the yew trees gleaming bright;
By the garland on the bier,
Weep! a maiden clings thy form—
Broken is the roset.

Which is the tenderest rite of all?
Buried Virginia's coronal,
Requiem o'er the monarch's head,
Farewell gun for warrior dead,
Herdman's funeral hymn?

Tells not each of human woe,
Each of hope and strength fought low?
Number each with holy things,
If one chastening thought intrudes
Ere life's day gray dim.

Miscellaneous.

A GOOD STORY.

How Political Preaching was Told.—The Hartford Times relates the following: A Congregational Church, in a neighboring State, got so completely elated in one of the Presidential contests, that little attention was given to religious questions. The minister was constantly preaching, praying and exhorting upon political issues, and his sermons and lectures followed suit at the prayer and conference meetings. Finally, a worthy old farmer one of the staunchest and best members of the church, and a firm, undeviating Democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer. “O Lord,” said he, “uphold the Democracy; give us victory, and turn this unhappy time into a time of peace and blessing. Let us have a peaceful and prosperous Union, and let us have a peaceful and prosperous Union.”

PLAYED OUT.

The Albany Statesman, a very deeply tinctured Abolition paper, complains of the manner in which notorious swindlers of the government are screened from punishment by the administration. It accuses the idea that “nobility” is to blame, and boldly declares that nobility—and nobility is not “some mercenary old hunk in the Court House or commissariat, but the government itself, whether moved by its own instincts, or by the great corrupting and blinding habit of which it has been controlled. There is no use in saying,” it continues, “that Lincoln is a noble; that his integrity is exhausted”—the game is played out.

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COLONIZING THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer suggests the idea of colonizing the Abolitionists instead of the negroes. The suggestion is a capital one. It is a wonder it has not already been thought of by our sagacious Chief Magistrate. There are numerous considerations which render this project more feasible than Lincoln's plan of colonizing the negroes. In the first place, there are not so many Abolitionists as there are negroes; and secondly, the country could a great deal better afford to spare them than the negroes. They could also, at any fair valuation, be obtained at a much cheaper rate. A good, healthy negro, down South, kept industriously at work, will raise cotton enough to clothe two or three families.

If performed a great and beneficent duty in the drama of modern civilization. For the lack of his labor, we are, just now, suffering all the difficulties of a paper famine. The public are compelled to pay a higher price for newspapers, and books, and hence the freedom of the negro would be a direct freeing of the negro, and hence the clothing would become so high that only the rich could afford to dress well. Woolen and silk goods would so advance in price that farmers, mechanics and workmen could seldom afford to dress themselves, and their wives and daughters would be compelled to go back to the linsey-woolsey of their grandmothers.

But no such evils would flow from getting rid of the Abolitionists. Indeed, there are obvious reasons why the country would be infinitely better off without them. Ever since they started up in New England, some thirty years since, they have been a pestilential mischief making set of fanatics. They kept the country in a hot water before the war broke out and were not satisfied until they brought that on. They have denied the country with some two thousand millions of debt, which will tax the bones to pay. They have been the means of destroying one hundred thousand of lives, and of making a half a million of widows and orphans, whose cries of anguish now fill the land with weeping, wailing and woe. Surely we can spare such a set of bloody fanatics.

Then, too, these men would be no great loss to the country, or the country. About nine-tenths of them are non-producers, being composed of lawyers, doctors, speculators, contractors, shoddyites, and preachers. The latest class are nearly all Abolitionists, and are more responsible before God and man for this horrible war, than any other class of people. If every man, woman and child, who are now in the army, were sent out of the country, and their places supplied by those who will preach the gospel of peace, Christ's gospel, who will say that we should not be much better off? We suggest, therefore, the idea of restoring peace by colonizing the Abolitionists in the cheapest, speediest, and most favorable manner of sending away the non-producers, but deport only five hundred thousand, and the question of “slavery” settled to the entire satisfaction of every sensible man.

STARVED TO DEATH.

The Cincinnati Times, of last Monday, states that Mrs. Mary Ann Kibbey, the wife of a Union soldier, died of starvation in that city. Her husband had no pay for months, in consequence of which this poor woman died from actual want of food to sustain life. The husband was probably hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles from home, and the blood of every virtuous man that perishes from the failure of the Government, rests upon the heads of the administration, and cries for vengeance. When the death was discovered, “two children, one nine and eight months of age, were found clinging to the lifeless body, all that remained of what to them was dearest on earth.”

From the N. Y. Express, (Old Line Whig.)

If we were Englishmen, the Queen of England would have to change her Ministers, and her Ministers would have to submit to the will, caprice and whims of a mob of fanatics. We vote him millions of taxes, and he wastes them all. We offer up to him 800,000 human beings in arms, and he leads them to slaughter pens as fast as possible. We take for him four millions of money, and he wastes it faster than we can count it. He wastes it faster than the Presses can print it. He wastes it faster than the sun can burn it. He wastes it faster than the wind can blow it. He wastes it faster than the water can flow it. He wastes it faster than the fire can burn it. He wastes it faster than the earth can shake it. He wastes it faster than the sky can fall. He wastes it faster than the sun can burn it. He wastes it faster than the wind can blow it. He wastes it faster than the water can flow it. He wastes it faster than the fire can burn it. He wastes it faster than the earth can shake it. He wastes it faster than the sky can fall.

Speaking in relation to a sermon by one Dr. Price, on the French revolution, the Burke says:

“Politics and the pulpit are terms which have no agreement. No voice ought to be heard in the church but the healing voice of Christian charity. The cause of civil liberty and civil government gain as little as that of religion by this confusion of duties. Those who quit their proper character, to assume what does not belong to them, are for the most part ignorant both of the character they leave and the character they assume. They are wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all such confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's truth ought to be placed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind.”

Child Stealing in California.—A traveler from the lower parts of Lake county, California, says that he saw Indian Children driven by men to be sold in Napa, Solano, Yolo, and other counties of the Sacramento basin. The age of these children varied from six to fifteen years. Rumors say that the hunters catch them after killing the parents, and if the children try to escape kill them also.

Through the influence of Secretary Chase, Ohio has nine Major Generals in the field; through the influence of Seward, probably, and other leading Abolitionists, New York has more, the exact number we have forgotten; Pennsylvania, with near two hundred thousand troops in the field, and in camp, has, we believe, one. We would like to know through whose influence he was appointed.

By an order from the Governor of Connecticut, the draft has been indefinitely postponed.—Exchange.

It is true the Yankee States have played a nice trick upon Pennsylvania. It is not fair, and the drafted men from this State should be returned.—Simsbury Democrat.

Niggers for religion; pasteboard for money; the Chicago platform for a guide; and Abe Lincoln for President, in the year 1862! Who won't remember it?

Every American loves and venerates the Stars and Stripes, and is ready to defend it against all foes, be they foreign or domestic. This is his pride, and he does not wish to see a negro painted on its field.

WHAT IT COSTS TO SUPERINTEND CONTRABANDS.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in the course of his recent scathing and able speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, remarked:—

“The House, this afternoon, voted down the resolution of inquiry as to the cost of the contraband business in Carolina. I assert here that the report of the quarter-master at Beaufort, South Carolina, shows that, for the month of September, four general superintendents received \$150 per month, and sixty-four other superintendents received \$50 per month, for taking care of ninety-three negroes! This rate of \$45,000 per annum, for the care of ninety-three big and little, male and female, ‘free Americans of African descent,’ a ‘western farmer for such a service. But we are refused all information as to this and similar infamous abuses.”

At this rate the superintendence alone of three million freed negroes would cost the government one million two hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and four dollars per month, and fourteen million seven hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars per year; if Pennsylvania's share, to be paid in taxation, would be at least one million five hundred thousand dollars.

And this, let our people remember, is for taking care of them alone. Well may the Abolition favorites of the administration shout in favor of “the honest Abe's” emancipation scheme, with so many high-salaried offices in view. No wonder these cormorants offer their “whole souls” to the President when such a tempting bait is held out. It is the ruse, and not the woolly-headed negro, they are after.—Patriot & Union.

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ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

GREAT BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

Heavy Loss on Both Sides.

We have not as yet full or satisfactory accounts of the bloody battles fought by the troops under Gen. Rosecrans before Murfreesboro, but we give the best and fullest information we can gather from the press and telegraph.

The battle commenced on the 31st of December and terminated for the day with heavy loss on both sides and no decided success for either. The enemy were commanded by Gen. Joseph Johnson, perhaps the ablest general in the rebel service. He directed the operations on the field in person, as Rosecrans did on our side. Our army wagons, ambulances, &c., were captured and burned by guerrilla bands, who threw the sick and wounded into the road. The 77th Pennsylvania regiment is reported captured, and the 6th badly cut up. A large square of troops was captured by a rebel brigade. The Pennsylvania troops are reported to have fought splendidly.

BATTLE FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO.
December 31—1, P. M.

The great battle of the war in the South-west is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write.

The entire line has suffered terribly this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our destructive artillery, which was got into good position about noon to-day.

The rebels hope of this army, comprising four regiments of regular infantry (including the 18th regulars, 2,200 strong), and two batteries, lost their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded.

The Anderson troop, (a Philadelphia regiment,) of Col. Wynkoop's light cavalry brigade, also suffered severely. Major Rosengarten and Ward were both killed during a charge. The cavalry behaved and maneuvered under fire with the steadiness of veteran regular dragoons, and much of our success is due to this.

Gen. Rosecrans was wounded at the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges and fighting for nearly five hours.

Gen. Stanley is seriously wounded in the leg.

Gen. Palmer is dangerously wounded.

BATTLE FIELD, Dec. 31—2.30, P. M.

I have just returned from the front again. About 1 o'clock Gen. Thomas threw his entire corps against the center of the enemy's force, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion.

Rebels, killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon the ground.

Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the rebels at close quarters, for the first time in the history of the rebellion.

At one time Gen. Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff.

This coup created a tremendous enthusiasm among the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of Gen. Rosecrans' aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. Negley's division, with his excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels on the left of center.

Gen. Crittenden, with his corps d'armee, forming the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's entrenchments, and is driving the rebels through the town, which is now in plain view before us.

We have taken over fifty guns and seven State colors.

The fight continued until 10 o'clock at night, at which time we had maintained our position.

The rebel loss was very heavy. Among the killed are:

Brigadier General Sill.
Lieut. Col. Garesche, chief of Gen. Rosecrans' staff.
Brig. Gen. Willich, of Indiana.
Col. Kell, of the 20th Ohio regiment.
Col. Shaffer, acting brigadier general.
Col. Farmer, of the 15th Kentucky regiment.
Col. Jones, of the 24th Ohio regiment.
Lieut. Col. Cotton, of the 6th Kentucky regiment.
Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 39th Indiana regiment.
Major Carpenter, of the 19th regulars.
Major Rosengarten, of Philadelphia, (Anderson troop).
Capt. Garrett, of the 19th Illinois regiment.
Col. Caperton, of the 18th Wisconsin battery.
Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin.

WOUNDED.
Brigadier General R. M. Kirk, of Illinois.
Brigadier General Van Cleave, of Minnesota.
Colonel Cassale, of Ohio.
Major General Brown, of Kentucky.
Lieutenant Colonel Bell, 5th Kentucky.
Major Slemmer, 16th Regulars.
The 21st, 25th, and 35th Illinois Regiments lost two-thirds of their numbers, and the 15th and 38th Illinois one-half. The 10th Ohio lost 125 men.
The 35th Indiana lost about the same number.

The total number of killed and wounded is estimated at 2,500.

The rebel loss exceeds ours.

General A. E. Rains was killed.

General Cheatman was wounded and taken prisoner.

We have captured 500 prisoners.

The fight was renewed at 3 o'clock on the morning of January 1st.

Cannading was heard at Nashville at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Wood's and Van Cleave's divisions were in Murfreesboro driving the enemy, who were in retreat.

The following rebel commissioned officers have been captured: Major J. A. Franklin, 20th Arkansas; Captain W. E. Johnson, 2d Arkansas; Captain J. P. Eagle, 2d Arkansas; Captain S. C. Stone, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Major buildings have been taken in this city for hospital purposes.

Great numbers of the wounded are now being brought in.

[Special Dispatch to the Press.]

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, P. M.—Our army bivouacked on the same ground last night as that occupied by our forces on the night of the 31st ultimo.

Our army gained some advantage in the battle of yesterday, but not without terrible carnage.

Nashville, Jan. 3.—Heavy cannonading

STARVED TO DEATH.

The Cincinnati Times, of last Monday, states that Mrs. Mary Ann Kibbey, the wife of a Union soldier, died of starvation in that city. Her husband had no pay for months, in consequence of which this poor woman died from actual want of food to sustain life. The husband was probably hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles from home, and the blood of every virtuous man that perishes from the failure of the Government, rests upon the heads of the administration, and cries for vengeance. When the death was discovered, “two children, one nine and eight months of age, were found clinging to the lifeless body, all that remained of what to them was dearest

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
GENTLEMEN:—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity, which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30th, 1861, was \$1,551,505 72

Receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, were as follows:

Ordinary sources, \$4,047,822 89	
From various banks as an equivalent for coin for the payment of the public debt, 110,763 30	
Refunded cash, 29,656 42	
U. S. Government, 605,710 52	
	5,211,747 08

Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1861, 6,763,253 35

And the payments have been as follows:

Ordinary purposes, \$2,683,110 06	
Paid on State interest as an equivalent for coin, 146,631 22	
Military expenses, act of April 12, 1861, 7 62	
Military expenses, act May 15, 1861, 400,516 68	
Military expenses, act May 16, 1862, 1,217 26	
Military expenses, act August 1, 1862, 20,607 04	
Military pensions, act May 15, 1861, 400 51	
Commissioners of sinking fund, 427,881 31	
Domestic creditors, 195 73	
Transferred to Treasury, 100,000 00	
United States Government direct tax, 350,000 00	
	4,590,500 25

Leaving a balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1862, 2,172,944 10

Of which one hundred and ninety-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-seven cents is the balance of unexpended military loans, as follows:

Balance of said fund Nov. 30, 1861, \$309,507 41	
Receipts under act May 15, 1861, 387,850 00	
	778,257 41
Paid for military expenses, as above, 482,781 14	
For redemption of temporary loan, 100,000 00	
	582,781 14
	195,476 27

Receipts from ordinary sources:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, \$4,047,822 89	
For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, 3,617,812 37	
Excess of receipts for 1862, 1,090,170 82	

Payments for ordinary purposes, excepting interest:

For year ending Nov. 30, 1861, \$1,118,632 83	
For year ending Nov. 30, 1862, 1,023,245 77	

Decrease in expenditures of 1862, 95,387 10

From the tables exhibited it will appear that the receipts from ordinary sources of revenue for the year 1862 are in excess of the receipts of the year 1861 one million three hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-seven cents, (the excess of interest paid in 1862 over that in 1861 being \$144,005 37); and that the ordinary expenditures for 1862 were ninety-five thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents less than the year previous.

The healthy condition of the revenues and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures has been practiced, (especially considering the necessary increase of taxation by the national Government), seem to invite the attention of the Legislature to a revision of the revenue laws, with a view to lightening the burthens of the people. In this connection it is proper to invite your attention to the justice and expediency of restricting the rate of local taxation, now, in some parts of the State, oppressive.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1861, \$10,580,668 08

Additional amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, on public loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861, 867,850 00

Deduct amount received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz:

Fire and marine State stocks, \$268,809 49	
Four and a half per cent. State stocks, 50,000 00	
Four per cent. State stocks, 100,000 00	
Interest certificates, 17 25	
Refund notes, 1,411 00	
Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52	
Military loan, per act of April 12, 1861, redeemed 100,000 00	
	520,302 26

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862, \$4,448,215 82

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars as follows:

Bonds of Sunbury and Erie railroads, \$2,500,000	
Bonds of Pa. railroad company, 7,000,000	
Bonds of Wyoming canal company, 281,000	
	10,781,000

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced, \$262,801 67

As follows, viz:

State loans, \$261,178 74	
Interest certificates, 370 41	
Domestic creditors' certificates, 64 52	
Refund notes cancelled, 11 88	
	262,801 67

It will be observed that the fiscal year ends on the thirtieth of November, and the sinking fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's report, and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, under the act of 11th of April, 1862. I appointed William McClelland, R. B. McClelland, and M. Russell Thayer, Esquires, as Revenue Commissioners, who have prepared a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the report of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the operations of the Sinking Fund.

In accordance with the act of 10th of February, 1862, the quota of this State of the district of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th of June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the same claimed by the State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the act of Congress, for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipment of soldiers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th of February last I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the Commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what has been previously finished a total of one hundred and thirty-nine miles, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open the important route to trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our northwestern counties by this means will undoubtedly result in a great increase in the securities of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, now forming part of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between the securities of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, under the provisions of the act of 11th of April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and sixty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier, than in my judgment ought to be borne by their special interest. Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide, it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

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On the 20th of February last I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the Commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury. With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what has been previously finished a total of one hundred and thirty-nine miles, of which nearly all is graded and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open the important route to trade and commerce. The development of the vast mineral and other resources of our northwestern counties by this means will undoubtedly result in a great increase in the securities of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, now forming part of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth.

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INTERESTING ARMY LETTER.

My Dear General:—Previous to leaving Moorfield the General sent a note to Col. Schell for the purpose of getting information as to how many men in the 87th Regiment were willing to go on an expedition across the mountains, without pay, for five days and nights, without a march, ready to obey every order without a murmur, with the promise that he would shoot and kill the first man that refused to execute what he was ordered to do after the detachment left our camp.

This request was a little singular, yet as it promised some fun our boys were in it. They thought the day had come at last when they would have the opportunity of having a brush with the rebels, something they had been marching and tagging after for years past.

The order for our Regiment was to march to Lost River the first day. Leaving camp at 12 M. we started promptly, but did not arrive at our destination until 8 o'clock that night. All the other regiments were ordered to meet us at the place, by the same road, but none of them were in and we had to wait until the morning before the Mountains were crossed. The Shenandoah Mountains by a westerly route, which was obstructed by large boulders of rock which had to be removed before our wagon could be taken across.

We had no guide and had no more idea where Lost River was than we had of Greenleaf's Mountain, but as we could not turn back, the rest of our Brigade, including our artillery, came up the mountain part way and then were all ordered back by the General to take some other direction. Our cannon wagons were drawn by ten horses, but could not come up to the wagon of the 87th, driven by an Adams county man, who was not used to getting over the mountains, and who reached Lost River. One of our cavalry said it was the first time he ever saw a wagon climb a tree. The trouble with the General was to know where the 87th was. He said he knew they could not cross the mountains, that was next to impossible. However, with his staff, he rode to the crest of the mountain, and away off in the distance, in a high up of the mountain he saw the camp of the 87th and faithfully to accomplish what they had been ordered to do. We remained at this little hamlet until late in the afternoon of next day, when we were ordered to march at once to Wardsville, a distance of 17 miles. Previous to our leaving we captured a fine lot of horses and a number of mules, and a few of the rebels, including Col. Schell, did the handsomest thing and gave all the boys of the Regiment a share of the spoils. None were so poor but could pull out his plug of "Lynchburg" as long as an arm, or come on to you and pull the smoke of the very best "Kinnikinnick" in your face, and walk away more contented and happy than a king. Quartermaster March also invested in a few good articles which were soon changed and sent out to the different Companies.

Before reaching Wardsville we received an order to camp for the night on a bluff that promised anything but a warm night's sleep. However, the night passed pleasantly and we were up early in the morning, marching along in the lead of "Capron Springs" for the night. We reached this place about 2 P. M., and soon the whole Brigade was quartered in the buildings, furnished with beds and mattresses, and although we have not been fixed so comfortably as we might have been, we were not complaining. We expected to have a fight, as we had been close on the heels of several hundred rebels all day, but they had all gone to Fort Royal, 12 miles farther South.

Soon after our arrival, a morning while yet the stars were twinkling, we marched to Middlebrook, five miles distant, where we halted two days, as our subsistence had not yet reached us and our rations were about played out. Gen. Chamberlain's Regiment next day back to Strasburg on a foraging expedition, which was successful in securing a quantity of flour and corn and a few hogs.

Our train came on last night and although delayed somewhat by an attack at Wardsville by the Rebels' Partisan Rangers, and very good time when the roads, &c., are taken into our consideration.

Leaving Middlebrook without any regret we made Winchester by noon, and were in charge of the large fortifications back of the city, intending to wait our Christmas here, if we were not driven out. But soon learned that several hundred rebels had made arrangements to come from Fort Royal to see their friends and enjoy a fine summer on the sunny side. At 4 o'clock on Christmas day our pickets were driven in double quick on the Strasburg road, and the Rebels were made to retreat from Fort Royal and about 10 miles. Here a brisk skirmish ensued between Capt. Keyes' Cavalry and a detachment of White's Rebels. Our boys were driven in close to town where they talked all night the "grey locks" were on the retreat.

While this affair was progressing the Strasburg boys who had sent out on the Strasburg road, were having a merry time with the main body of the Rebels.

They had several pieces of artillery and were shelling the Rebels right and left for a while, but night came on and they had to disengage, and after remaining in line until 8 P. M., all the troops went to their camps with the hope of lively times in the morning.

After the action the Confederates built a large camp fire to deceive us as to their real intention—however we were prepared all night for anything that might occur.

In the morning early we were ordered out again, but after waiting a few hours for the attack, we all quietly went to our camps, the rebels having left through the night for some more hospitable section of country.

We had been without tents or change of clothing for sixteen days last Friday, and our equipment arrived from Moorfield.

Part of the 2d Brigade is now here with us, as also Gen. Milroy and staff.

Capt. Adair informs me that his company was never in better health than it is at present, and that they were perfectly fit for any service, and that they were perfectly fit for any service, and that they were perfectly fit for any service.

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